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**PART--I-- Orders and Notifications by the Government of Tripura,
 The High Court, Government Treasury etc.**

**Government of Tripura
 Labour Department**

NO.F.69(3)-LAB/SO/82/4975

Dated, Agartala, the 15th, September 2020.

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS, Section 15(1) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946) empowered the state government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act, subject to the previous publication;

AND WHEREAS, no such state rules were made so far and for the effective implementation of the said Act, it has become imperative for the State Government to make rules;

AND WHEREAS, it is felt expedient by the State Government to adapt the Central Rules, namely the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946, with all the subsequent amendments, instead of making any State Rules, subject to the saving of all previous Notifications issued by the State Government in this regard and on this behalf;

NOW, THEREFORE, the State Government adapts the said Central Rules, with effect from the date of final publication, which will be made on consideration of the general objections, if any, received within fifteen days from the date of publication of this notification, to be submitted by any person likely to be affected by the adoption of the said Central Rules in the State, in the following address :-

Wk 9.29
 (TasmitaDebbarma)
 Dy. Secretary to the
 Government of Tripura.
 Civil Secretariat, Agartala
 e-mail id- secy.tripura@gov.in

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS)

CENTRAL RULES, 1946

Notification No. L.R. 11 (37), date the 18th December, 1946

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15, read with clause (b) of Section 2 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said Section 15, namely :

1. (1) These rules may be called the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946.
[2] (2) They extend to all Union territories, and shall also apply in any State (other than a Union territory) to industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government or a Railway administration or in a major port, mine or oilfield.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :
 - (a) 'Act' means the Industrial Employment (standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946);
 - (b) 'Form' means a form set out in Schedule II appended to these rules.

[2-A. In the Schedule to the Act, after Item 10, the following additional matters which shall be applicable to industrial establishments in coal mines only, shall be *inserted*, namely :-

"10-A. Additional matters to be provided in Standing Orders relating to industrial establishments in coal mines :-

 - (1) Medical aid in case of accident.
 - (2) Railway travel facilities.
 - (3) Method of filling vacancies.
 - (4) Transfers.
 - (5) Liability of manager of the establishment or mine.
 - (6) Service certificate.
 - (7) Exhibition and supply of Standing Orders."]

[3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (2), the Model Standing Orders for the purposes of the Act shall be those set out in Schedule I appended to these rules.

(2) The Model Standing Orders for the purposes of the Act in respect of industrial establishment in coal mines shall be those set out in Schedule I- A appended to these rules.

4. An application for certification of standing orders shall be made in Form I.

5. The prescribed particulars of workmen for purposes of sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Act shall be -

 - (1) total number employed,
 - (2) number of permanent workmen,
 - (3) number of temporary workmen.

[3-A. number of casual Workmen,]

 - (4) number of *badlis* or substitutes,
 - (5) number of probationers,
 - (6) number of apprentices,
 - (7) name of the trade union, or trade unions, if any, to which the workmen belong,
 - (8) remarks.

6. As soon as may be after he receives an application under Rule 4 in respect of an industrial establishment, the Certifying Officer shall -

¹ Subs. by G.S.R. No. 208, dated 31-1-1954.

² Subs. by G.S.R. No. 732, dated 12-5-1971.

³ Subs. by G.S.R. No. 732, dated 12-5-1971.

⁴ Added by S.R.O. No. 556, dated 24-2-1956.

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(a) Where there is a trade union of the workmen, forward a copy of the draft standing orders to the trade union together with a notice in Form II;

(b) where there is no such trade union, call a meeting of the workmen to elect three representatives, to whom he shall, upon their election, forward a copy of the draft standing orders together with a notice in Form II.

7. Standing orders certified in pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 5 or sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Act shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of office of the Certifying Officer or the appellate authority as the case maybe, and shall be forwarded by such officer or authority within a week of authentication by registered letter post to the employer and to the trade union, or, as the case may be, the representatives of the workmen elected in pursuance of Rule 6.

⁵[7-A. (1) Any person desiring to prefer an appeal in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act shall draw up a memorandum of appeal setting out the grounds of appeal and forward it in quintuplicate to the appellate authority accompanied by a certified copy of the standing orders, amendments or modifications, as the case may be. [The memorandum of appeal shall be in Form IV set out in Schedule II to these rules.]

(2) The appellate authority shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, confirm the standing orders, amendments or modifications as certified by the Certifying Officer unless it considers that there are reasons for giving the other parties to the proceedings a hearing before a final decision is made in the appeal.

(3) Where the appellate authority does not confirm the standing orders, amendments or modifications it shall fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and direct notice thereof to be given—

(a) where the appeal is filed by the employer or a workman, to trade unions of the workmen of the industrial establishments, and where there are no such trade unions to the representatives of workmen elected under clause (b) of Rule 6, or as the case may be, to the employer ;

(b) where the appeal is filed by a trade union, to the employer and all other trade unions of the workmen of the industrial establishment ;

(c) where the appeal is filed by the representatives of the workmen, to the employer and any other workmen whom the appellate authority joins as a party to the appeal.

(4) The appellant shall furnish each of the respondents with a copy of the memorandum of appeal.

(5) The appellate authority may at any stage call for any evidence it considers necessary for the disposal of the appeal.

(6) On the date fixed under sub-rule[(3) for the hearing of the appeal, the appellate authority shall take such evidence as it may have called for or consider to be relevant.]

8. The register required to be maintained by Section 8 of the Act shall be in Form III and shall be properly bound, and the Certifying Officer shall furnish a copy of standing orders approved for an industrial establishment to any person applying there for on payment ⁷[calculated at all following rates per copy-

(i) for the first two hundred words or less, seventy-five paisa ;

(ii) for every additional one hundred words or fraction thereof, thirty-seven paisa :

Provided that, where the said standing orders exceeds five pages, the approximate number of words per page shall be taken as the basis for calculating the total number of words to the nearest hundred, for the purpose of assessing the copying fee.]

SCHEDULE I

*[MODEL STANDING ORDERS IN RESPECT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS NOT BEING
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN COAL MINES]*

1. These orders shall come into force on.....

⁵ Ins by C.S.R 1166, dated 28th June 1963

⁶ *Ins.* by G.S.R. No. 732, dated 12-5-1971

⁷ *Subs.* by Noti. No.G.S.R. 1573, dated 10-10-1967.

⁸ *Subs.* by G.S.R. No. 732, dated 12-5-1971

2. Classification of workmen.—(a) Workmen shall be classified as—

- (1) permanent,
- (2) Probationers,
- (3) *badlis*,
- (4) temporary,
- (5) casual,
- (6) apprentices.

(b) A "permanent workman" is a workman who has been engaged on a permanent basis and includes any person who has satisfactorily completed a probationary period of three months in the same or another occupation in the industrial establishment, including breaks due to sickness, accident, leave, lock-out, strike (not being an illegal strike) or involuntary closure of the establishment.

(c) A "probationer" is a workman who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy in a post and has not completed three months' service therein. If a permanent employee is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time during the probationary period of three months, be reverted to his old permanent post.

(d) A "*badli*" is a workman who is appointed in the post of a permanent workman or probationer who is temporarily absent.

(e) A "temporary workman" is a workman who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period.

(f) A "casual workman" is a workman whose employment is of a casual nature.

(g) An "apprentice" is a learner who is paid an allowance during the period of his training.

3. Tickets:—(1) Every workman shall be given a permanent ticket unless he is a probationer, *badli*, temporary worker or apprentice.

(2) Every permanent workman shall be provided with a departmental ticket showing his number, and shall, on being required to do so, show it to any person authorized by the manager to inspect it.

(3) Every *badli* shall be provided with the *badli* card on which shall be entered the days on which he has worked in the establishment, and which shall be surrendered if he obtains permanent employment.

(4) Every temporary workman shall be provided with a 'temporary' ticket which he shall surrender on his discharge.

(5) Every casual worker shall be provided with a "casual" card, on which shall be entered the days on which he has worked in the establishment.

(6) Every apprentice shall be provided with an 'apprentice' card, which shall be surrendered if he obtains permanent employment.

4. Publication of working time.—The periods and hours of work for all classes of workers in each shift shall be exhibited in English and in the principal languages of workman employed in the establishment on notice-boards maintained at or near the main entrance of the establishment and at the time-keeper's office, if any.

5. Publication of holidays and pay-days.—Notices specifying (a) the days observed by the establishment as holidays, and (b) pay-days shall be pasted on the said notice-boards.

6. Publication of wage rates.—Notices specifying the rates of wages payable to all classes of workman and for all classes of work shall be displayed on the said notice-boards.

7. Shift working.—More than one shift may be worked in a department or departments or any section of a department of the establishment at the discretion of the employer. If more than one shift is worked, the workmen shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another. No shift working shall be discontinued without two months' notice being given in writing to the workmen prior to such discontinuance; provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the closing of the shift is under agreement with the workmen affected. If as a result of the discontinuance of the shift working, any workmen are to be retrenched, such retrenchment shall be effected, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), and the rules made there under. If shift working is restarted, the workmen shall be given notice and re-employed in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the said rules.

[7-A. Notice of changes in shift working.—Any notice of discontinuance or of re-starting of a shift working required by Standing Order 7 shall be in the form appended to these orders and shall be served in the following manner, namely :

The notice shall be displayed conspicuously by the employer on a notice-board at the main entrance to the establishment.¹⁰ [*****] :

Provided that where any registered trade union of workmen exists, a copy of the notice shall also be served by registered post on the Secretary of such union.]

8. Attendance and late coming.—All workmen shall be at work at the time fixed and notified under Paragraph 4. Workmen attending late will be liable to the deductions provided for in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

NOTE.— All workmen shall have to do the work in establishment at the time fixed and notified under Para 4. There is a provision for deduction in the payment if some one becomes late according to the Payment of Wages Act. 1936.

9. Leave.—(1) Holidays with pay will be allowed as provided for in¹¹ [Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948], and other holidays in accordance with law, contract, custom and usage.

(2) A workman who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply to the¹² [employer or any other officer of the industrial establishment specified in this behalf by the employer], who shall issue orders on the application within a week of its submission or two days prior to the commencement of the leave applied for, whichever is earlier, provided that if the leave applied for is to commence on the date of the application or within three days thereof, the order shall be given on the same day. If the leave asked for is granted a leave pass shall be issued to the worker. If the leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or post postponement and the reasons there for shall be recorded in writing in a register to be maintained for the purpose, and if the worker so desires, a copy of the entry in the register shall be supplied to him. If the workman after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof he shall apply to the¹³ [employer or the officer specified in this behalf by the employer] who shall send a written reply either granting or refusing extension of leave to the workman if his address is available and if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him.

(3) If the workman remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose his lien on his appointment unless he (a) returns within 8 days of the expiry of the leave and (b) explains to the satisfaction of the¹⁴ [employer or the officer specified in this behalf by the employer], his inability to return before the expiry of his leave. In case the workman loses his lien on his appointment, he shall be entitled to be kept on the *badly* list.

10. Casual leave.—A workman may be granted casual leave of absence with or without pay not exceeding 10 days in the aggregate in a calendar year. Such leave shall not be for more than three days at a time except in case of sickness. Such leave is intended to meet special circumstances which cannot be foreseen. Ordinarily, the previous permission of the head of the department in the establishment shall be obtained before such leave is taken, but when this is not possible, the head of the department shall, as soon as may be practicable, be informed in writing of the absence from and of the probable duration of such absence.

11. Payment of wages.—(1) Any wages, due to the workmen but not paid on the usual pay day on account of their being unclaimed, shall be paid by the employer on an unclaimed wage pay day in each week, which shall be notified on the notice-boards as aforesaid.

(2) All workmen will be paid wages on a working day before the expiry of the seventh or the tenth day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable, according as the total number of workmen employed in the establishment does not or does exceed one thousand.

12. Stoppage of work.—(1) The employer may, at any time, in the event of fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery or stoppage of power-supply, epidemics, civil commotion or other cause beyond his control, stop any section or sections of the establishment, wholly or partially for any period or periods without notice.

(2) In the event of such stoppage during working hours, the workmen affected shall be notified by notices put upon the notice-board in the department concerned,¹⁵ [and at the office of the employer and at the time-keeper's office, if any], as soon as practicable, when work will be resumed and whether they are to remain or leave their place of work. The workmen shall not ordinarily be required to remain for more than two hours after the commencement of the

¹⁰ Omitted by G.S.R. 824, dated 30-6-1975.

¹¹ Subs. by No. G.S.R. 732, dated 12th May, 1971

¹² Subs. By G.S.R. 824, dated 30-6-1975.

¹³ Subs. By G.S.R. 824, dated 30-6-1975.

Stoppage. If the period of detention does not exceed one hour the workmen so detained shall not be paid for the period of detention. If the period of detention exceeds one hour, the workmen so detained shall be entitled to receive wages for the whole of the time during which they are detained as a result of the stoppage. In the case of piece-rate workers, the average daily earning for the previous month shall be taken to be the daily wage. No other compensation will be admissible in case of such stoppage. Whenever practicable, reasonable notice shall be given of resumption of normal work.

(3) In case where workmen are laid off for short periods on account of failure of plant or a temporary curtailment of production, the period of unemployment shall be treated as compulsory leave either with or without pay, as the case may be. When, however, workmen have to be laid off for an indefinitely long period, their services may be terminated after giving them due notice or pay in lieu thereof.

(4) The employer may in the event of a strike affecting either wholly or partially any section or department of the establishment close down either wholly or partially such section or department and any other section or department affected by such closing down. The fact of such closure shall be notified by notices put on the notice-board in the section or department concerned and in the time-keeper's office, if any, as soon as practicable. The workmen concerned shall also be notified by a general notice, prior to resumption of work, as to when work will be resumed.

13. Termination of employment:-(1) For terminating employment of a permanent workmen, notice in writing shall be given either by the employer or the workmen - one month's notice in the case of monthly-rated workmen and two weeks' notice in the case of other workmen: one month's or two week's pay, as the case may be, may be paid in lieu of notice.

(2) No temporary workman whether monthly-rated, weekly-rated or piece-rated and no probationer or *hadli* shall be entitled to any notice or pay in lieu thereof if his services are terminated, but the services of a temporary workman shall not be terminated as a punishment unless he has been given an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the manner prescribed in Paragraph 14.

(3) Where the employment of any workmen is terminated, the wages earned by him and other dues, if any, shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated.

14. Disciplinary action for misconduct:-(1) A workman may be fined up to two per cent of his wages in a month for the following acts and omissions, namely:

.....

Note.--Specify the acts and omissions which the employer may notify with the previous approval of the Government or of the prescribed authority in pursuance of section 8 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(2) A workman may be suspended for a period not exceeding four days at a time, or dismissed without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice, if he is found to be guilty of misconduct.

(3) The following acts and omissions shall be treated as misconduct.

- (a) wilful in subordination or disobedience, whether alone or in combination with others, to any lawful and reasonable order of a superior.
- (b) theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property.
- (c) willful damage to or loss of employer's goods or property.
- (d) taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification.
- (e) habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than 10 days.
- (f) habitual late attendance.
- (g) habitual breach of any law applicable to the establishment.
- (h) riotous or disorderly behaviors during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive of discipline.
- (i) habitual negligence or neglect of work.
- (j) frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed to a maximum of 2 per cent of the wages in a month.
- (k) striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provision of any law, or rule having the force of law.

¹⁴[(4) (a) Where a disciplinary proceeding against a workman is contemplated or is pending or where criminal proceedings against him in respect of any offence are under investigation or trial and the employer is satisfied that it is necessary or desirable to place the workman under suspension, he may, by order in writing suspend him with effect from such date as may be specified in the order. A statement setting out in detail the reasons for such suspension shall be supplied to the workman within a week from the date of suspension.

(b) A workman who is placed under suspension under Cl. (a) shall, during the period of such suspension, be paid a subsistence allowance at the following rates, namely:

(i) Where the enquiry contemplated or pending is departmental, the subsistence allowance shall, for the first ninety days from the date of suspension, be equal to one-half of the basic wages, dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances to which the workmen would have been entitled if he were on leave with wages. If the departmental enquiry gets prolonged and the workman continues to be under suspension for a period exceeding ninety days, the subsistence allowance shall for such period be equal to three-fourths of such basic wages dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances:

Provided that where such enquiry is prolonged beyond a period of ninety days for reasons directly attributable to the workman, the subsistence allowance shall, for the period exceeding ninety days, be reduced to one-fourth of such basic wages, dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances.

(ii) Where the enquiry is by an outside agency or, as the case may be, where criminal proceedings against workman are under investigation or trial, the subsistence allowance shall, for the first one hundred and eighty days from the date of suspension, be equal to one half of his basic wages, dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances to which the workman would have been entitled to if he was on leave. If such enquiry or criminal proceedings gets prolonged and the workman continues to be under suspension for a period exceeding one hundred and eighty days, the subsistence allowance shall for such period be equal to three-fourths of such wages:

Provided that where such enquiry or criminal proceeding is prolonged beyond a period of one hundred and eighty days for reasons directly attributable to the workman, the subsistence allowance shall, for the period exceeding one hundred and eighty days, be reduced to one-fourth of such wages.

¹⁵[(b-a) In the enquiry, the workman shall be entitled to appear in person or to be represented by an office-bearer of a trade union of which he is a member.

(b-b) The proceedings of the enquiry shall be recorded in Hindi or in English, the language of the State where the industrial establishment is located, whichever is preferred by the workman.

(b-c) The proceedings of the inquiry shall be completed within a period of three months :

Provided that the period of three months may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by such further period as may be deemed necessary by the inquiry officer.]

(c) If on the conclusion of the enquiry or, as the case may be, of the criminal proceedings, the workman has been found guilty of the charges framed against him and it is considered, after giving the workman concerned a reasonable opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed, that an order of dismissal or suspension or fine or stoppage of annual increment or reduction in rank would meet the ends of justice, the employer shall pass an order accordingly:

Provided that when an order of dismissal is passed under this clause, the workman shall be deemed to have been absent from duty during the period of suspension and shall not be entitled to any remuneration for such period, and the subsistence allowance already paid to him shall not be recovered :

Provided further that where the period between the date on which the workman was suspended from duty pending the inquiry or investigation or trial and the date on which an order of suspension was passed under this clause exceeds four days, the workman shall be deemed to have been suspended only for four days or for such shorter period as is specified in the said order of suspension and for the remaining period he shall be entitled to the same wages as he would have received if he had not been placed under suspension, after deducting the subsistence allowance paid to him for such period :

Provided also that where an order imposing fine or stoppage of annual increment or reduction in rank is passed under this clause, the workman shall be deemed to have been on duty during the period of suspension and shall be

¹⁴ Subs. by G.S.R. 1128, dated 18-7-1967.

¹⁵ Ins. by G.S.R. 824, dated 30-6-1975.

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entitled to the same wages as he would have received if he had not been placed under suspension, after deducting the subsistence allowance paid to him for such period:

Provided also that in the case of a workman to whom the provisions of clause (2) of Article 311 of the Constitution apply, the provisions of that article shall be complied with.

(d) If on the conclusion of the inquiry, or as the case may be, or the criminal proceedings, the workman has been found to be not guilty of any of the charges framed against him, he shall be deemed to have been on duty during the period of suspension and shall be entitled to the same wages as he would have received if he had not been placed under suspension after deducting the subsistence allowance paid to him for such period.

(e) The payment of subsistence allowance under this standing order shall be subject to the workman concerned not taking up any employment during the period of suspension.]

¹⁰(5) In awarding punishment under this standing order, the ¹¹[authority imposing the punishment]shall take into account any gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the workman and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances, that may exist. A copy of the order passed by the ¹¹[authority imposing the punishment] shall be supplied to the workman concerned.

¹²(6) (a) A workman aggrieved by an order imposing punishment may within twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the order, appeal to the appellate authority.

(b) The employer shall, for the purposes of Cl. (a) specify the appellate authority.

(c) The appellate authority, after giving an opportunity to the workman of being heard shall pass order as he thinks proper on the appeal within fifteen days of its receipt and communicate the same to the workman in writing.]

15. Complaints.--All complaints arising out of employment including those relating to unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of the employer or his agent, shall be submitted to the manager or other person specified in this behalf with the right of appeal to the employer.

16. Certificate on termination of service.--Every permanent workman shall be entitled to a service certificate at the time of his dismissal, discharge or retirement from service.

NOTE. - There is a provision under this Act for issuing a service certificate at the time of dismissal, discharge or retirement and every person is entitled to take such certificate.

17. Liability of ¹³[employer].--The ¹⁴[employer] of the establishment shall personally be held responsible for the proper and faithful observance of the standing orders.

¹⁵[17-A. (1) Any person desiring to prefer an appeal in pursuance of sub-section(1) of Section 6 of the Act shall draw up a memorandum of appeal setting out the ground of appeal and forward it in quintuplicate to the appellate authority accompanied by a Certified copy of the standing orders, amendments or modifications, as the case may be.

(2) The appellate authority shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, confirm the standing orders, amendments or modifications as certified by the certifying officer unless it considers that there are reasons for giving the other parties to the proceedings a hearing before a final decision is made in the appeal.

(3) Where the appellate authority does not confirm the standing orders, amendments or modifications it shall fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and direct notice thereof to be given—

¹⁶ Renumbered by G.S.R 1128, dated 18th July, 1967.

¹⁷ subr. by G.S.R. 824, dated 30-6-1975.

¹⁸ ins. by *ibid*

¹⁹ Subs by *ibid*

²⁰ Ins. by G.S.R. 1166, dated 28-6-963.

- (a) where the appeal is filed by the employer or a workman, to trade unions of the workmen of the industrial establishments, and where there are no such trade unions to the representatives of workmen elected under Cl. (b) of rule 6, or as the case may be, to the employer ;
- (b) where the appeal is filed by a trade union to the employer and all other trade unions of the workmen of the industrial establishment ;
- (c) where the appeal is filed by the representatives of the workmen, to the employer and any other workman whom the appellate authority joins as a party to the appeal.

(4) The appellant shall furnish each of the respondents with a copy of the memorandum of appeal.

(5) The appellate authority may at any stage call for any evidence it considers necessary for the disposal of the appeal.

(6) On the date fixed, under sub-rule (3) for the hearing of the appeal, the appellate authority shall take such evidence as it may have called for or consider to be relevant.

18. Exhibition of standing orders.—A copy of these orders in English and in Hindi shall be pasted at²¹[*****] and on a notice-board maintained at or near the main entrance to the establishment and shall be kept in a legible condition.

FORM
(See Standing Order 7-A)

Notice of discontinuance re-starting of a shift working to be given by an employer

Name of employer.....

Address.....

Dated the..... day of.....19

In accordance with Standing Order No.....of the standing order certified and approved in respect of my/our industrial establishment. I/we hereby give notice to all concerned that it is my/our intention to discontinue re-start the shift working specified in the Annexure, with effect from.....

Signature.....

Designation.....

ANNEXURE

(Here specify the particulars of change in the shift working proposed to be effected.)

Copy forwarded to—

- (1) The Secretary of Registered Trade Union, if any
- (2) Conciliation Officer (Central), (here enter office address of the Conciliation Officer in the local area concerned).
- (3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).....Zone.
- (4) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

²²[SCHEDULE I - A]

MODEL STANDING ORDERS FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN COAL MINES

1. These orders shall come into force on.....

2. **Definition.**--In these orders, unless the context otherwise requires-

(a) 'attendance' means presence of the workman concerned at the place or places where by the terms of his employment he is required to report for work and getting his attendance marked;

(b) The expression 'employer' and 'workman' shall have the meanings assigned to them in Section 2(d) and (i) respectively of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;

(c) 'Manager' means the manager of the mine and includes an acting manager for the time being appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952;

(d) words importing masculine gender shall be taken to include females;

(e) words in the singular shall include the plural and *vice versa*.

3. **Classification of workmen.**--(a) "Workmen" shall be classified as -

(i) permanent : (iv) temporary ;

(ii) Probationers ; (v) apprentices ;and

(iii) *badli* or substitute ; (vi) casual.

(b) A "permanent workman" is one who is appointed for an unlimited period or who has satisfactorily put in three months' continuous service in a permanent post as a probationer;

(c) A "probationer" is one who is provisionally employed to fill a vacancy in a permanent post and has not completed three months' service in that post unless the probationary period is extended. If a permanent work-men is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time, during the probationary period not exceeding three months, be reverted to his old permanent post unless the probationary period is extended.

(d) A 'badli' or substitute is one who is appointed in the post of a permanent workman or a probationer who is temporarily absent :but he would cease to be a 'Badli' on completion of a continuous period of service of one year (190 attendances in the case of below ground workman and 240 attendances in the case of any other workman) in the same post or other post or posts in the same category or earlier if the post is vacated by the permanent workman or probationer..A "badli" working in place of a probationer would be deemed to be permanent after completion of the probationary period.

(e) A "temporary" workman is a workman who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period. The period within which it is likely to be finished should also be specified but it may be extended from time to time, if necessary.

(f) An "apprentice" is a learner who is either paid an allowance or not paid any allowance during the period of his training, which shall *inter alia* be specified in his term of contract.

(g) A "casual" workman is a workman who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially casual nature.

4. Every workman shall be given a ticket appropriate to his classification at the time of his appointment and shall, on being required to do so, show it to the person authorized by the employer in that behalf. The said ticket shall carry the signature or thumb-impression of the workman concerned. If the workman loses his ticket, the Manager shall provide him with another ticket on a payment of 25 paise.

5. **Display of notices.**--(a) The period and hours of work for all classes of workmen in each shift shall be exhibited in English and the language understood by the majority of workmen employed in the establishment on notice-boards maintained at or near the main entrance of the establishment and at the time-keeper's office, if any.

(b) Notices, specifying (a) the days observed by the establishment as holidays and (b) pay days shall be posted on the said Notice-boards, (c) notices specifying the rates of wages and scales of allowances payable to all classes of workmen and for all classes of work shall be displayed on the said notice-boards.

²² Iss. by G.S.R. 732, dated 12-5-1971.

6. Payment of wages.—(a) Wages shall be paid direct to the individual workmen on any working day between the hours 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. at the office of the mine. The manager or any other responsible person authorized by him shall witness and attest the payments and note the date of payment in the wage register. Payment of wages to a contractor's workman shall be made at a place to be specified by the manager and it shall be witnessed by a nominee of the employer deputed for this purpose in writing.

(b) Any wages due to a workman but not paid on the usual pay day on account of their being unclaimed shall be paid by the employer on such unclaimed wage pay day in each week as may be notified to the workmen. If the workman so desires, the unpaid wages and other dues payable to him shall be remitted to his address by money order after deducting there from the money order commission charges. All claims for the unpaid wages shall be presented to the employer within a period of twelve months from the date on which the wages become due.

(c) Overtime shall be worked and wages thereof paid in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, as amended by the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959, and as may be prescribed from time to time. For work on weekly rest day, the workman shall be paid as laid down in any agreement or award or as the case may be, as per usage or custom.

7. Shift working.—More than one shift may be worked in a department or departments of any section of a department of the establishment at the discretion of the employer. If more than one shift is worked a workman shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another. No shift working shall be discontinued without two months' notice being given in writing to the workmen prior to such discontinuance; provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the closing of the shift is under an agreement with the workman affected. If as a result of the discontinuance of shift working, any workmen are to be retrenched, such retrenchment shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), and the rules made there under. If shift working is restarted, the workmen shall be given notice and re-employed in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the said rules.

8. Attendance.—All workmen shall be at work at the mine at the time fixed and notified to them.

9. Absence from place of work.—Any workman, who after going underground or after coming to his work in the department in which he is employed, is found absent from his proper place of work during working hours without permission from the appropriate authority or without any sufficient reason shall be liable to be treated as absent for the period of his absence.

10. Festival holidays and leave.—(a) There shall be seven paid festival holidays or as laid down in an agreement or an award in force. Out of these seven days, the Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday shall be allowed without option and the rest of the days shall be fixed by agreement or local custom. Whenever a workman has to work on any of these holidays, he shall, at his option be entitled to either thrice the wages for the day or twice the wages for the day on which he work and in addition to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day or as laid down in an agreement or an award in force.

(b) (i) The workmen shall be entitled to leave with wages in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter VII of Mines Act, 1952.

(ii) Normally a workman will not be refused the leave applied for by him. But the employer may refuse, revoke or curtail the leave applied for by workman, if the exigencies of work so demand. Wages in lieu of leave shall be paid to a workman, where he has been refused the leave asked for and in cases where he cannot accumulate the leave any further. If a workman is refused leave in a particular year in the interest of work, it would be open to him next year either to avail of leave on two occasions with the usual railway concession or in case he avails of leave only on one occasion the railway fare for the unverified trip would be paid to him in the shape of National Savings/National Defense Certificates.

(c) Quarantine leave shall be granted to a workman, who is prevented from attending to his duty because of his coming into contact, through no fault of his own, with a person suffering from a contagious disease. The leave shall be granted for such period as is covered by a certificate from the medical officer of the mine. Payment for the period of quarantine leave shall be at the rate of 50 percent of the wages (basic plus dearness allowance) payable to a workman. Quarantine leave cannot be claimed, if a workman has refused to accept during the previous three months prophylactic treatment for the disease in question.

(d) A workman who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply to the manager not less than fifteen days before the commencement of the leave, except where leave is required in unforeseen circumstances, and the manager shall issue orders on the application within a week of its submission of two days prior to the commencement of the leave applied for, whichever is earlier: provided that if the leave applied for is to commence on the date of the

application within three days thereof, orders shall be given on the same day. If the leave asked for is granted, a leave-pass shall be given to the workman. If the leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or postponement and the reasons therefore shall be recorded in writing in a register to be maintained for the purpose, and if the worker so desires a copy of the entry in the register shall be supplied to him. If the workman after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof, he shall apply to the manager, who shall send a written reply either granting or refusing extension of leave to the workman. Sanction/refusal of leave should be communicated to the workman in writing invariably.

(e) If a workman remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose lien on his appointment unless he-

(a) returns within ten days of expiry of his leave; and

(b) explains to the satisfaction of the manager his inability to return on the expiry of his leave.

In case, the workman loses, as aforesaid, his lien on his appointment, he shall be entitled to be kept on the "badli list".

(f) A workman may be granted casual leave of absence with pay not exceeding five days in the aggregate in a calendar year. Such leave shall not be for more than three days at a time except in case of sickness. Such leave is intended to meet special circumstances which cannot be foreseen. Ordinarily the previous permission of the head of the department in the establishment, shall be obtained before such leave is taken, but where this is not possible, the head of the department shall, as soon as may be practicable, be informed in writing of such absence and of the probable duration thereof.

(g) Notwithstanding anything mentioned above, any workman who overstays his sanctioned leave or remains absent without reasonable cause will render himself liable for disciplinary action.

11. Medical aid in case of accident.- Where a workman meets with an accident in the course of and arising out of his employment, the employer shall make satisfactory arrangements for immediate and necessary medical aid to the injured workman free of cost and shall arrange for prompt payment of compensation admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act, covering also the first three days of absence on account of injury.

12. Railway travel facilities.--(a) When a workman proceeds on leave and is qualified for free railway fare, the employer shall give him the cost equivalent of his ticket (including bus fare) and for boat to his home.

(b) Every workman who has completed a period of twelve months' continuous service, would qualify for railway fare or bus fare or both for going home on leave and returning to the mine on the expiry of the leave. The twelve months' service shall be deemed to have been completed if, during the twelve months preceding the date on which he applies for leave, he has worked for not less than two hundred and forty days.

(c) If on the expiry of the leave, a workman returns he shall then receive a cash payment equivalent to the return fare. If on his return the mine is unable to have him back, he shall be paid return fare at once.

(d) If the journey home is by bus or partly by bus and partly by train, the cost of journey shall be adjusted accordingly.

(e) The workman shall be entitled to railway fare by mail or express train, wherever under the Railway Rules tickets are available for such travel.

(f) The class by which a workman is entitled to travel shall be :

(i) if his basic wage is Rs. 165 or less per month III Class.

(ii) if his basic wage is above Rs. 165 and up to

Rs. 265 per month II Class.

(iii) if his basic wage is above Rs. 265 per month I Class.

13. Termination of services.--(a) For terminating the services of permanent workman having less than one year of continuous service, notice of one month in writing with reasons or wages in lieu thereof shall be given by the employer:

Provided that no such notice shall be required to be given when the services of the workman are terminated on account of misconduct established in accordance with the Standing Orders.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary and Badli workmen:

Provided that a temporary workman, who has completed three months continuous service, shall be given two weeks' notice of the intention to terminate his employment if such termination is not in accordance with the terms of the contract of his employment :

Provided further that when the services of a temporary workman, who has not completed three months' continuous service, are terminated before the completion of the term of employment given to him, he shall be informed of the reasons in writing. When the services of a badli workman are terminated before the return to work of the permanent incumbent or the expiry of his badli's term of employment, he shall be informed of the reasons for such termination in writing.

(c) No workman shall leave the service of an employer unless notice in writing is given at the scale indicated below-

(i) For monthly paid workmen	One month.
(ii) For weekly paid workmen	Two weeks:

Provided that it will be for employer to relax this condition and the workman may pay cash in lieu of such notice.

(d) For purposes of Standing Orders 13 (a), (b) and (c) the terms 'service' and 'wages' shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in Sec. 25 (B) (1) and 2 (rr) respectively of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

14. Stoppage of work and re-opening.--(a) Subject to the provisions of Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the employer may, at any time, in the event of underground trouble, fire, catastrophe, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power supply, epidemic, civil commotion or any other cause beyond the control of the employer, stop any section or sections of the mine wholly or partly for any period or periods.

(b) In the event of such stoppage during working hours, the workmen affected shall be notified by notice put up on the notice-board in the departments concerned and of the office as soon as practicable as to when work will be resumed and whether they are to remain or leave their place of work. The workmen will not ordinarily be required to remain for more than two hours after the commencement of the stoppage. Whenever workmen are laid off on account of failure of plant or a temporary curtailment of production or other causes they shall be paid compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947. Where no such compensation is admissible, they shall be granted leave with or without wages as the case may be, at the option of the workman concerned, leave with wages being granted to the extent of any leave due to them. When workmen are to be laid off for an indefinitely long period, their services may be terminated subject to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. If normal work is resumed two weeks' notice thereof shall be given by the pasting of notices at or near the mine office and the workmen discharged either by the employer shall if they present themselves for work, have preference for re-employment.

(c) The employer may in the event of a strike affecting either wholly or partially any section of the mine close down either wholly or partially such section of the mine and any other section affected by such closure. The fact of such closure shall be notified by notices put up on notice-board in the manager's office. Prior to resumption of work, the workmen concerned will be notified by a general notice indicating as to when work will be resumed. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the registered trade union or unions functioning in the establishment.

15. Method of filling vacancies.--In the matter of filling up of permanent vacancies, badli and temporary workmen and probationers would be given preference in order of their seniority.

16. Transfers.-- Workmen may be transferred due to exigencies of work from one department to another or from one station to another or from one coal mine to another under the same ownership provided that the pay, grade, continuity and other conditions of service of the workman are not adversely affected by such transfer and provided also that if a workman is transferred from one job to another, that job should be of similar nature and such as he is capable of doing and provided further that (i) reasonable notice is given of such transfers and (ii) reasonable joining time is allowed in case of transfers from one station to another. The workman concerned shall be paid the actual transport charges plus 50 per cent, thereof to meet incidental charges.

17. Disciplinary action for misconduct.--(i) A workman may be suspended by suspended or fined or his increment may be stopped or he may be demoted or dismissed without notice if he is found to be guilty of misconduct under this standing order, provided that suspension without pay as a punishment shall not exceed ten days. The workman may be suspended pending departmental enquiry and in such cases he shall be paid a subsistence allowance equal to half his wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act 1936, for the period of suspension up to 30 days. If, however, he is kept suspended by the management beyond 30 days his subsistence allowance will be at the rate of $3/4$ th of his wages as aforesaid but if the enquiry is delayed beyond the 30 days because of the workman, the subsistence allowance shall be reduced to $1/4$ th of his wages. The employer shall normally complete the enquiry within ten days. The payment of subsistence allowance will be subject to his not taking any employment elsewhere during the suspension period.

The following shall denote misconduct:

- (a) Theft, fraud, or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property.
- (b) Taking or giving of bribes or an illegal gratification whatsoever in connection with the employer's business or his own interests.
- (c) Willful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or in conjunction with another or others, or of any lawful or reasonable order of a superior. The order of the superior should normally be in writing.
- (d) Habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause.
- (e) Drunkenness, fighting or riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviors while on duty at the place of work.
- (f) Habitual neglect of work.
- (g) Habitual indiscipline.
- (h) Smoking underground within the area in places where it is prohibited.
- (i) Causing willful damage to work in progress or to property of the employer.
- (j) Sleeping on duty.
- (k) Malingering or showing down work.
- (l) Acceptance of gifts from subordinate employees.
- (m) Conviction in any Court of Law for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude.
- (n) Continuous absence without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than ten days.
- (o) Giving false information regarding one's name, age, father's name, qualification or previous service at the time of the employment.
- (p) Leaving work without permission or sufficient reason.
- (q) Any breach of the Mines Act, 1952, or any other Act or any rules, regulations or bye-laws there under, or of any Standing Orders.
- (r) Threatening, abusing or assaulting any superior or co-worker.
- (s) Habitual money-lending.
- (t) Preaching of or inciting to violence.
- (u) Abetment of or attempt at abetment of any of the above acts of misconduct.
- (v) Going on illegal strike either singly or with other workers without giving 14 day's previous notice.
- (w) Disclosing to any unauthorized person of any confidential information in regard to the working or process of the establishment which may come into the possession of the workman in the course of his work.
- (x) Refusal to accept any charge-sheet or order or notice communicated in writing.
- (y) Failure or refusal to wear or use any protective equipment given by the employer.

(ii) No order of punishment under Standing Order No. 17 (i) shall be made unless the workman concerned is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given an opportunity to explain the allegations made against him. A departmental enquiry shall be instituted before dealing with the charges. During the period of enquiry, the workman concerned may be suspended. The workman may take the assistance of a co-worker to help him in the enquiry, if he so desires. The records of the departmental enquiry shall be kept in writing. The approval of the owner, agent or the Chief Mining Engineer of the employer or a person holding similar position shall be obtained before imposing the punishment of dismissal. At the end of the enquiry proceedings shall be given to the workman concerned on the conclusion of the enquiry, on request by the workman.

(iii) If a workman is not found guilty of the charges framed against him, he shall be deemed to be on duty during the full period of his suspension and he shall be entitled to receive the same wages as he would have received if he had not been suspended.

(iv) In awarding punishment under this Standing Order, the authority awarding punishment shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the workman and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist. A copy of the order passed by the authority awarding punishment shall be supplied to the workman concerned.

18. Time-limit for making complaints, appeals, etc.- All complaints arising out of employment including those relating to unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of the employer or his servant shall be submitted within 7 days of such cause of complaint to the manager of the mine, with the right of appeal to the employer. Any appeal to

the employer shall be made within 3 days of the decision of the manager. The employer shall normally give his decision within three days of the receipt of the appeal.

19. Liability of manager of the mine. - The manager of the mine shall personally be held responsible for the proper enforcement of these standing orders provided that where a manager is overruled by his superior the latter shall be held responsible for the decision taken.

20. Service certificate.- Every workman who was employed continuously for a period of more than three months shall be entitled to a service certificate at the time of his leaving the service of employer.

21. Entry and exit.- All workmen shall enter and leave the premises of the establishment through authorized gates and shall be liable for search while going in or coming out of the premises. In case of women workmen search will only be made by women.

22. Exhibition and supply of Standing Orders.- A copy of these orders in English and in the regional languages of the local area in which the mine is situated shall be posted at the manager's office and in such other places of the mine as the employer may decide and it shall be kept in a legible condition. A copy of the standing orders shall be supplied to a workman on application, on payment of a reasonable price. A trade union in the establishment will, however, be entitled to the free supply of a copy of the standing orders, provided the union is one which is recognized by the employer.

²³ | SCHEDULE I-B

Model Standing Orders on additional items applicable to all industries

(I) SERVICE RECORD

Matters relating to service card, token tickets, certification of service, change of residential address of workers and record of age.

- (i) *Service Card* - Every industrial establishment shall maintain a service card in respect of each workman in the form appended to these orders, wherein particulars of that workman shall be recorded with the knowledge of that workman and duly attested by an officer authorised in this behalf together with date.
- (ii) *Certification of service*.- (a) Every workman shall be entitled to a service certificate, specifying the nature of work (designation) and the period of employment (indicating the days, months, years), at the time of discharge, termination, retirement or resignation from service;
(b) The existing entries in para 16 of Schedule I and para 20 of Schedule I-A shall be omitted
- (iii) *Residential address of workman*.- A workman shall notify the employer immediately on engagement the details of his residential address and thereafter promptly communicate to his employer any change of his residential address. In case the workman has not communicated to his employer the change in his residential address, his last known address shall be treated by the employer as his residential address for sending any communication.
- (iv) *Record of age*.- (a) Every workman shall indicate his exact date of birth to the employer or the officer authorised by him in this behalf, at the time of entering service of the establishment. The employer or the officer authorised by him in this behalf may before the date of birth of a workman is entered in his service card, require him to supply :-
 - (i) his matriculation or school leaving certificate granted by the Board of Secondary Education or similar educational authority ; or
 - (ii) a certified copy of his date of birth as recorded in the registers of a municipality, local authority or Panchayat or Registrar of Births;
 - (iii) in the absence of either of the aforesaid two categories of certificate, the employer or the officer authorised by him in this behalf may require the workman to supply, a certificate from a Government Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon indicating the probable age of the workman provided the cost of obtaining such certificate is borne by the employer ;
 - (iv) where it is not practicable to obtain a certificate from a Government Medical Officer, an affidavit, sworn, either by the workman or his parents, or by a near relative, who is in a position to know about the workman's actual or approximate date of birth, before a first Class Magistrate or Oath Commissioner, as evidence in support of the date of birth given by him.

²³ Iss. by Noti. No. GSR 30 (E), dated 17-1-1983.

- (b) The date of birth of a workman, once entered in the service card of the establishment shall be the sole evidence of his age in relation to all matters pertaining to his service including fixation of the date of his retirement from the service of the establishment. All formalities regarding recording of the date of birth shall be finalised within three months of the appointment of a workman.
- (c) Cases where date of birth of any workman had already been decided on the date these rules come into force shall not be reopened under these provisions.

Note. - Where exact date of birth is not available and the year of birth is only established then the 1st July of the said year shall be taken as the date of birth.

(2) CONFIRMATION

The employer shall in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the letter of appointment, confirm the eligible workman and issue a letter of confirmation to him. Whenever a workman is confirmed, an entry with regard to the confirmation shall also be made in his service card within a period of thirty days from the date of such confirmation.

(3) AGE OF RETIREMENT

The age of retirement or superannuation of a workman shall be as may be agreed upon between the employer and the workman under an agreement or as specified in a settlement or award which is binding on both the workman and the employer. Where there is no such agreed age, retirement or superannuation shall be on completion of [58]²⁴ years of age by the workman.

(4) TRANSFER

A workman may be transferred according to exigencies of work from one shop or department to another or from one station to another or from one establishment to another under the same employer:

Provided that the wages, grade, continuity of service and other conditions of service of the workman are not adversely affected by such transfer.

Provided further that a workman is transferred from one job to another, which he is capable of doing, and provided also that where the transfer involves moving from one State to another such transfer shall take place, either with the consent of the workman or where there is a specific provision to that effect in the letter of appointment, and provided also that (i) reasonable notice is given to such workman, and (ii) reasonable joining time is allowed in case of transfers from one station to another. The workman concerned shall be paid traveling allowance including the transport charges, and fifty per cent thereof to meet incidental charges.

(5) MEDICAL AID IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

²⁵[Where a workman meets with an accident in the course of] or arising out of his employment, the employer shall, at the employer's expense, make satisfactory arrangements for immediate and necessary medical aid to the injured workman and shall arrange for his further treatment, if considered necessary by the doctor attending on him. Wherever the workman is entitled for treatment and benefits under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948 or the Workman's Compensation Act, 1923, the employer shall arrange for the treatment and compensation [accordingly.]

(6) MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Wherever the recruitment rules specify medical examination of a workman on his first appointment, the employer, shall, at the employer's expense make arrangements for the medical examination by a registered medical practitioner.

(7) SECRECY

No workman shall take any papers, books, drawings, photographs, instruments, apparatus, documents or any other property of an industrial establishment out of the work premises except with the written permission of his immediate superior, nor shall he in any way pass or cause to be passed or disclose or cause to be disclosed any information or matter concerning the manufacturing process, trade secrets and confidential documents of the establishment to any unauthorised person, company or corporation without the written permission of the employer.

(8) EXCLUSIVE SERVICE

A workman shall not at any time work against the interest of the industrial establishment in which he is employed and shall not take any employment in addition to his job in the establishment, which may adversely affect the interest of his employer.]

²⁴ Subs. by GSR 1040, dated 12-9-1984

²⁵ *Vide* Corrigenda GSR 739, dated 18-1984

SCHEDULE II
FORM I
[Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946-Section 3]

Dated.....20

To,

The Certifying Officer
[Vide Notification No. L.R. 11(98), dated 25th July, 1953].
(Area)
(Place)

Sir,

Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946, I enclose five copies of the draft Standing Orders proposed by me for adoption in

(Name)
(Place) (Postal address)

an industrial establishment owned/controlled by me, with the request that these orders may be certified under the term of the Act. I also enclose a statement giving the particulars prescribed in Rule 5 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946.

I am, etc.

(Signature)
Employer/Manager

FORM II

[Notice under Section 5 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.]
Office of the Certifying Officer for.....area/place.....

Dated the.....20

I.....Certifying Officer.....area, forward herewith a copy of the draft Standing Orders proposed by the employer for adoption in the.....industrial establishment and submitted to me for certification under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Any objection which the workmen may desire to make to the draft Standing Orders should be submitted to me within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice.

(Certifying Officer)

To

The Secretary

Union

Representative elected under Rule 6

Name
Occupation
Industrial establishment

FORM III

[Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946-Section 8]

Register-Part I

Industrial Establishment

Serial No.	Date of the dispatch of the copy of standing orders authenticated under Section 5 for the first time	Date of filling appeal	Date and nature of decision	Amendment make on appeal, if any	Date of the dispatch of the copy of the standing orders as settled on appeal	Any notice subsequently given or received of any amendment	Rwsult

Part II

(Should contain the authenticated copy of the Standing Orders)

²⁶[FORM IV]

[See Rule 7-A (1)]

(To be furnished in respect of each clause appealed against, *separately*)

- (1) Draft of the Standing Orders under appeal as submitted by the employers.
- (2) Objection made/modification suggested, if any, to the Draft Standing Order under appeal, by the Trade Union/Representatives of workmen.
- (3) Standing Order under appeal, as certified by the Certifying Officers.
- (4) Grounds of appeal by the employers/trade union/workmen's representatives.]

²⁷ [From IV-A

(See Standing Order 7-A of Schedule -I)

Notice of discontinuance/restarting of a shift working to be given by the /an employer.

Name of employer.....

Address.....

Date the day of 20.....

In accordance with Standing Order No..... of the Standing Orders certified and approved in respect of my/our industrial establishment, I/we hereby give notice to all concerned that it is my/our intention to discontinue/restart the shift working specified in the Annexure with effect from.....

Signature.....

Designation.....

Annexure

(here specify the particulars of change in the shift working proposed to be effected).

Copy forwarded to:-

- (1) The Secretary of registered trade union, if any.
- (2) The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Labour Employment Officer
(Here enter officer address of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/
Labour Employment Officer in the local area concerned.)
- (3) The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Zone.
- (4) The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.]

²⁶ Ins. by G.S.R. 732, dated 12-5-1971

²⁷ 22a Ins. by G.S.R. 910, dated 10-8-1984

23rd [FORM V
(See Standing Order I, Schedule I-B)
Service Card

Name of Estt./Factory/
Ticket /Token No.

1. Register Serial No.
2. Name
3. Specimen Signature/Thumb Impression.
4. Father's or Husband's name
5. Sex
6. Religion
7. Date of Birth
8. Place of Birth
9. Date of Joining
10. Details of Medical certificate at the time of joining
11. Educational and other qualifications
12. Can Read
13. Can Write
14. Can Speak
15. Height
16. Identification Marks
17. Category of Workman
18. Department
19. Details of family members
20. Permanent Address
21. Local Address
22. Quarter No.
23. Life Insurance Policy No.
24. Provident Fund Account No.
25. Nominee for Gratuity
26. Nominee for pension, if any
27. Employees State Insurance No.
28. Training courses attended (details)
29. (Eligibility for higher jobs)
30. Proficiency tests passed.

31. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Department	Token No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	Joined	Left (Reason)
1	2	3	4	5	6

32. ABSENCE PERIODS

Form	To	Reason	Medical reports regarding suitability for continued employment

- (i) Sick Leave
- (ii) Earned Leave
- (iii) Any other Leave

²⁸ Ins. by G.S.R. 30(E), dated 17-1983.

- 33. Maternity Benefit
- 34. Workmen's Compensation
 - Details of accidents :
- 35. Details of Disciplinary Action
- 36. Promotions
 - (i) Details
 - (ii) Awards
 - (iii) Issue of Certificate of commendation
- 37. Date of superannuation
- 38. Any other matter.]

STATES RULES

For State Rules of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, see K.D. Srivastava's Commentaries on Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, 2nd Edn., 1982.